

## BUTTE NEWS. AS A PULPIT THEME

Thanksgiving Day Discussed From  
the Sacred Desk.

IN A CHURCH IN BUTTE

Tracing the Chapter of History  
That Led to the Anniversary  
and Pointing Out Its  
Meaning.

Union Thanksgiving services were held at the Mountain View M. E. church yesterday morning and were attended by a large congregation. A special choir rendered several beautiful and appropriate anthems. Rev. C. W. Peele of the Christian church delivered the Thanksgiving sermon. He spoke as follows:

In the ministry of the word of God, to give each hearer that portion that will be a word spoken in due season is the chief difficulty encountered by the preacher of the gospel in his ministry of the word. It is no violation of ministerial ethics or confidence to tell you that the larger part of the preacher's study is directed towards this difficulty and he feels his ministry is acceptable to God in ratio to his success in comforting the broken-hearted, reviving the wayward, influencing the young to live the best life, brightening the hope of the aged and by the word that he speaks fixing more firmly in the mind of all the relation between right and wrong, leading them to abhor that which is evil and cleave to that which is good. The weekly ministrations of the pulpit is both offensive and defensive; dealing with individual needs, evidences of Christianity, latest criticisms, current events and ever seeking to raise the banner of the cross above conquered strongholds of sin. This will be the work of the faithful preacher as long as the world is ruled by a defiled appetite, rather than a crucified Christ.

The service to-day is exceptional in that the theme is furnished by the annual recurrence of the national day of Thanksgiving and the audience that assemble in the various churches in the land, by a common impulse of gratitude, are in one spirit, the spirit of thankfulness for national blessings vouchsafed us by the God of nations. I consider myself fortunate in that I am able to address an audience prepared for the service and that every one before me is in sympathy with the effort of the speaker to gratefully recognize the hand of God in the past year of our national history. In the great thankful anthem that is ascending to the throne of God to-day, I trust that our part will be acceptable and well pleasing to Him who delightedly accepts the offerings of sincere and contrite spirits.

It will not be considered inappropriate to consider the origin of Thanksgiving day, for there is inspiration in the thought that the anthem began nearly 400 years ago. Like many other customs with beginnings shrouded in obscurity, Thanksgiving day is one of the perplexing questions that belong to our colonial history. The earliest trace of the day that I have found is its observance in 1621. The special purpose of Thanksgiving that year is unrecorded history. In 1637, following the victory over the Pequod Indians a day of thanksgiving was proclaimed and observed quite generally in the infant colonies. The capture of Quebec was regarded as sufficient cause for general rejoicing and in 1759 a day was set apart for expressions of gratitude to God. Thanksgiving was again observed in 1783 for the repeal of the stamp act and again in 1789 for the adoption of a federal constitution that united the new political independencies more closely as states. The new nation made its first proclamation of thanksgiving in 1795 and its second proclamation in 1815 for the peace closing the war of 1812. To Abraham Lincoln belongs the glory of making the day of national observance. In 1863 Mr. Lincoln proclaimed a day of thanksgiving for the success of our armies on land and sea. The day was observed largely as a day of fasting and prayer, for the government was engaged in a struggle threatening its existence as a union of states. One year later the harbingers of peace could be seen in the horizon and the peace of 1865 was followed by annual thanksgivings to the present time of a nation in the enjoyment of peace and plenty. It will be seen from this review of its history that the expression of national gratitude that has become an annual feature of our political life and the religious instinct of the nation that recognized God in American history. Such recognition of God will exalt any nation and national ingratitude will bring destruction. Israel, Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome forgot God.

Your speaker is able to enumerate only a few of the providences of God attending our national life which call for special thankfulness to-day. Many of His providences are unseen by mortal eye, and as most of the light that fills our atmosphere between the setting and the rising sun is furnished by unseen worlds, so most of God's providences are hidden from our eyes; they are hidden in eternity. It may not be considered cause for special gratitude that the sun shines on us to-day, that the doors of the sea remain closed, that the solid land is beneath our feet and that our earth still continues its unweary flight around the sun, for we have long regarded the earth as fixed in the providence of the Creator and have said, "Whatever else may happen, the earth remains." The experience of the past year has not been without reminders that "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." The cyclone that swept through the city of St. Louis, the drought that devastated our southern coasts and local disturbances on various parts of the earth's surface, when gathered up in one view of the year's history, reveal to us the hand of God touching the earth and its life, to show us with what ease he could re-

The nation will return thanks to-day for the peaceful settlement of a question that has agitated the people of America the last several months and that few other questions have in our history. We have passed through a campaign in which our errors have furnished bait, if not light. The question has been submitted in the forum of public opinion and the great American constituency has registered its vote on either side, guided by intelligence rather than by party zeal. All the people may now be thankful that the bitterness engendered by the campaign is rapidly passing away and we have found that the ballot is more imperative than all "The swords of violence."

Within the memory of many who hear me to-day our country was plunged into a war following a political campaign not more bitter in the discussion than the one just ended. The issue in '69 touched property interests as in '76. The question then was

not settled at the polls but was submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. We watched the battle cloud rising in the southern horizon, its dark foldings fringed with the lightning of death, and as it rose towards the zenith, its baleful gleamings filled with terror the shuddering heart of the nation. The shadow of the sword hung over our land four long years, filling our country with the cries of orphans, the moans of mothers, fathers and widows; but who talks of war now? The blood red cloud of war has sunken forever, we believe, beneath our horizon; the dove builds its nest in the cannon's mouth and war with its alarms comes to us as the lingering echoes on some far-off shore. In the spirit of love for all our institutions we will settle all our differences at the polls and I bid you to-day as American citizens—

"Rejoice all of you, and thank God that the cause of truth and human weal is transferred from the sword's appeal to peace and love; No longer from its brazen portals The blast of war's great organs shake the skies, But beautiful as songs of the immortal, The holy melodies of love arise."

Our contention was amphiltheatrical; all civilized nations were spectators. The song of peace that began with the announcement of the will of the majority, unmarred by a single discordant note, is of no less interest to the nations of the world than to us. We are educating nations for the final competition between the forces of civilization and barbarism, and it requires no prophet's ken to see in the near future the time when "nations shall learn no more." In our country clamor for war is no longer called patriotism; it is called "jingoism," whatever that may mean, and the "jingoist" is regarded as a harmless sort of citizen. The assurance that we now have of the peaceful settlement of the Venezuelan question, is a triumph of civilization over jingoism. It is highly satisfactory to know that we can control the volcanic passion of some of our citizens with this term of derision. Let some philologist now coin a word that will express the deepest contempt to apply to the man who dares advocate war, for we will need it by and by.

As a nation we should return thanks to-day for numberless material blessings with which God has filled the past year. A plentiful harvest has followed the husbandman's sowing, and we need have no fear of famine during the coming year. It is an interesting fact connected with the annual productions of the earth that the yearly demand is equal to the yearly supply. In their wilderness life the children of Israel were daily supplied with manna, the supply never exceeding the daily demand. Thus they were taught daily dependence upon God. In the annual productions of the earth never exceeding the yearly demand, may be seen the hand of God as plainly as the nightly fall of manna in the wilderness. This yearly providence is God's witness, and it is right and proper when the harvest has been gathered, that all the people on the day appointed for Thanksgiving should approach the throne of God with reverent minds and grateful hearts to recognize Him in a great anthem of praise for His bounty and deliverance of the people from famine and want. But while we are in the enjoyment of plenty, let us not turn a deaf ear to the cry of want that may be heard in some parts of our land and that comes to us from across the sea. In India the failure of the harvest has produced a famine and the cry for bread is filling that land. We have always the poor and needy with us and our offering of praise will be more acceptable to God if accompanied with deeds of good will and charity for the poor. Remembrance of the needy will accentuate our gratitude.

The nation to-day should be thankful for its happy home. Compare the home of to-day with that of our forefathers who first offered thanksgiving in bleak New England. The necessities of a pleasant home were undreamed luxuries then. Few and scant were the ministries contributing to the home life of our fathers, but the lack in material comforts had compensation in contented minds. A thousand necessities are now waiting at our doors—books, music, paintings, upholstery, many other serviceable arts have found their way into mansion and cottage, contributing to the pleasures of home. All our institutions minister to the home life of our citizens. We have no order of nobility or titled rank; our schools are open to all. Our land may be obtained by any purchaser, while a free pulpit and a free press are the fruits of religious and civil liberty. In every American home, the voice of thanksgiving should be heard to-day.

But if the past has been signalized by the blessings of God, the future promises a larger measure of good to man. The signs of the times indicate that we are on the eve of a bloodless revolution. The discussion of economic and sociological questions dealing with the religious, moral, social and commercial relations of men, the efforts that are being made to secure a better government, all our large municipalities, the triumphs of engineering, by which the people of the world are brought into closer touch with each other, are signs of a new era in which the unit will not be lost in the mass, the man forgotten in the nation. The approaching light is now on the hill-tops and by and by will fill all the valleys with its splendor. Then shall all the earth rejoice and all space be filled with the thunderous anthem of praise that will ascend and fill the ear of Him who sitteth in the heavens. In view of past and present blessings, of the future, rich with unfulfilled promises of good, let us publish with the voice of thanksgiving all the wondrous works of the Lord.

The religious part of the nation to-day will thank God for the larger light shining from the gospel of Christ into the hearts and lives of men, in the latest part of the 19th century. There is a clear and unmistakable movement away from propositional theology and towards Christological theology. Our fathers clothed the truth in formulas which were as the armor of steel with which the knight in olden time encased himself when going forth to battle. The creeds were to them as a mirror in which they saw God. To-day we see God in a perfect similitude; we are finding Him in Christ. Occidental and oriental thought have met in Jesus of Nazareth, "the brightness of God's glory and the express image of His person." No one is now seeking for Christ in the creeds, but all Christians are inquiring for him of the inspired witnesses. Messenger spenders are shooting at the sky, proclaiming the coming of Christ into our social order, into our denominational relations and all our racial differences. It is certain that this breaking away from traditional theology is in the divine purpose, a movement towards Christ. Moses and Elias have gone, but Christ is on the mountain.

The world has long been seeking higher forms of government. Every evolution has ushered in new and better forms of law. If political experiments ever succeed in correcting the inequalities of human life and making

the citizen happy in undisputed possession of all his rights, they will assist in the coming of the Christ who has been standing in the midst of us, to these many centuries, but we knew Him not."

### A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Peter Ferns Falls 1,300 Feet in the Green Mountain Mine.

Peter Ferns fell from the cage in the Green Mountain mine yesterday morning and dropped 1,300 feet to a terrible death. His body was torn to pieces by the frightful fall and the mangled fragments were recovered from the sump. The accident occurred as the night shift was quitting work, at about a quarter to 5 o'clock. Ferns got on the cage at the 1,000-foot level. The cage was a four-decker and there were eight men on the upper deck and six men on each of the others. Ferns was on the third deck and when the other five men left that deck on reaching the surface it was discovered that there was a bucket left for which there was no owner. Then it was remembered that Ferns had been on the cage when it started up from the station at the 1,000-foot level and his mangled remains were subsequently found in the sump below the 1,450-foot station. The head and one leg were torn from the trunk and every bone in the man's body was broken.

It is supposed that the unfortunate man fell from the cage when only about 150 feet from the surface, as the other men on the cage felt it jar at that point. The natural supposition is that he fainted. Coroner Richards and Deputy State Mine Inspector Miles were notified of the accident immediately and visited the scene and examined the shaft and guides. Everything was found to be in a perfectly safe condition. The body was removed to Sherman's undertaking rooms.

Ferns was 25 years old and lived with his mother at No. 322 East Woolman street. He was unmarried and had a sister and four brothers in Butte. An inquest will be held at the Butte undertaking rooms at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

### UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Another Is to Be Constructed and Operated in London.

London, Nov. 26.—A meeting of the Metropolitan District Railway Stockholders' association was held on Friday in furtherance of the project for constructing two deep-level tunnels for an up and down service of express electric trains between Earl's Court and the Mansion house. The stockholders have endorsed the action of their directors in approving the scheme and the necessary powers will be asked for at the coming session of parliament. That they will be granted is a foregone conclusion.

The project will be the seventh to ask for powers to assist in solving the annually-increasing difficulties of London's traffic. The attempt is being made in every direction. Certainly not for many years has London witnessed so great an activity in railway planning. It is necessary to go back to 1853 when the first purely metropolitan railway was sanctioned by parliament to find anything like the enthusiasm and energy that now bid fair to make a railway under every important artery of the metropolis. Parliament has already sanctioned six Metropolitan underground projects, two will be sanctioned at the forthcoming session. There are still others in the air, all electrical.

Many of these lines are planned to rectify the extraordinary want of foresight which practically forbade the terminal of the great railways to advance beyond what were, in the days of their building, the suburbs of London. The result of such policy has ever since been that the traveler consumes as much time in getting from one great terminus to another on the other side of the metropolis as would suffice to carry him 50 miles of his journey. In consequence of this short-sighted policy London to-day, although served by railways, omnibuses and trams, is innumerable, remains the most difficult and perplexing of the world's cities in which to travel; a fact which means an appalling waste of material, time and energy, if not life, to the hundreds of thousands daily journeying from one ill-served district to another. It is this large conclusion has given such an enthusiastic boom to the new projects, which add 45 to the railway stations of London.

Of the eight schemes the two most important are those nearest completion, the line from Waterloo to the bank and the Central London railway, which follows that main artery, Chancery, Holborn and Oxford street from the bank to the Marble Arch, Hyde Park and thence to Shepherd's Bush. The next most important are the two lines for which parliamentary powers will be asked at the next session, the deep levels of the district above referred to and the line which starting from the bank will follow that other main artery to the west, the Strand and Piccadilly.

### Guests From Great Falls.

Judge J. B. Leslie and Hon. George H. Stanton of Great Falls, ate turkey in Butte yesterday and spent the day circulating among old and new friends. Judge Leslie is the newly elected judge of the Eighth judicial district, and will succeed Judge Benton on the first of the year. The judge is a son of District Attorney Leslie and, like his father before him, was born in Kentucky, but being a loyal democrat he has claimed Alabama as his native state since election day. Mr. Stanton is a candidate for speaker of the house and his visit to Butte and Anaconda was for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the representatives and pushing his candidacy.

### At the White House.

Washington, Nov. 26.—President and Mrs. Cleveland attended Thanksgiving service at the First Presbyterian church. The presidential party ate Thanksgiving dinner at the white house. The day was spent quietly.

### He Carried Texas Sure.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 26.—It is evident that Texas at the election of Nov. 3, cast 55,000 votes, and that the plurality of Bryan and Sewall over McKinley and Hobart is at least 150,000. If the Bryan and Watson vote is added Bryan beats McKinley more than 200,000.

Uncertain. Miss Willowsnap—Father has taken Jack into the firm, and I don't know when we will be married now. Miss Twilling—Why, I should think that would facilitate matters.

A Bargain. Clerk—No, I couldn't let you have this for less than \$1.50. But here is the same thing marked down from \$5 to \$1.50. Customer—Ah, I'll take that.

## ..HENNESSY'S.. Oceans of Ribbons



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150 pieces No. 12 Ribbons, 25c quality, for	- - - -	12 1-2c
100 pieces No. 16 Ribbons, 30c quality, for	- - - -	15c
50 pieces No. 22 Ribbons, 40c quality, for	- - - -	20c

Fancy Ribbons at 10c.

About 50 pieces Dresden and Fancy Ribbons, from 3 to 5-inches wide, worth from 25c to 50c a yard, will be closed out at this sale at - - - 10c

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Will be allowed during this sale from the regular price of all our FINE FANCY RIBBONS, of which we have a handsome assortment of the very newest and best.

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A \$20 Watch, Ladies', solid gold case, American manufacture, reduced to	.....	\$15.00
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Lady's Gold Filled Watch, a beauty	.....	13.50
Dust Proof Watch, Leyson's famous, for workingmen only	.....	6.50
An American Watch that is a timekeeper, only	.....	2.50

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### Uncertain.

Miss Willowsnap—Father has taken Jack into the firm, and I don't know when we will be married now. Miss Twilling—Why, I should think that would facilitate matters. Miss Willowsnap—Oh, no. His income is so uncertain now.

### A Bargain.

Clerk—No, I couldn't let you have this for less than \$1.50. But here is the same thing marked down from \$5 to \$1.50. Customer—Ah, I'll take that.

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